

ments used at the Cincinnati Convention, by the rival sections of the Democratic party, to promote or prevent the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. We give them as expressing the difference of opinion existing among members of the same organization with respect to his antecedents.

But there are other objections of a graver cast which, in due course of time, will be made against him by journals in political opposition to him, and we may, therefore, safely infer that the ease with which Mr. Buchanan succeeded in obtaining his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, affords no criterion whereby we may judge of his future fortunes, and especially when they come to the last test of all—the ballot-box.—*Balt. Patriot.*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:
Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

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From the reading of the above provision it will be seen that it was proposed to place every foreigner who simply resided in the United States at the passage of the act, and who would go through the easy formula of taking an oath of intention to become a citizen previous to his application for the benefit of the act, upon the same footing, precisely, with every native-born citizen of the United States. Thus the public lands acquired by the common blood and common treasure of the citizens of the United States were proposed to be wantonly distributed amongst men who had not become citizens, and were not compelled to become citizens, in order to reap all the benefits of this act.

They could take a simple oath of intention to become citizens, and then immediately apply and occupy one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands, and remain in its occupancy, without ever swearing to support the Constitution of the United States. This is a monstrous feature to be incorporated into an American law, passed by American legislators. It ratifies every distinction between native and foreign persons—distinctions which must and ought, in the very nature of things, to exist, and which do exist in the Constitution of the United States itself.

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THE PROOF OF MR. BUCHANAN'S UNSOUNDNESS.

Mr. Charles Irving, one of the Buchanan electors in Virginia, in a recent letter against Mr. Buchanan, makes the following comparison between Mr. Buchanan and Win. H. Seward. He alludes to the resolutions of 1816 against slavery, to which Mr. Buchanan's name is affixed:

"These resolutions prove that Mr. Buchanan at that time was a Missouri restrictionist, and that he occupied upon the admission of Missouri, the same ground, occupied now in regard to Kansas by Seward & Co."

How can the South support a man who occupies a position precisely similar to that of Seward & Co. Mr. Irving, a Democratic editor and a Buchanan elector in the "Old Dominion," classes them together. Do the people of Virginia (or North Carolina) need any better evidence of Buchanan's unsoundness? Charles Irving, a Democratic editor and elector in the witness, is not to be credited.—*American Organ.*

He has never declared slavery a great political and moral evil.

Mr. Buchanan has, and he has presented a great number of petitions for its abolition in the District of Columbia. The South cannot find a sounder man than Mr. Fillmore.

A Political Crisis.
It seems to be the impression of many of our leading politicians, and the impression is also favored by a large body of the most prominent journals of the day, that the approaching Presidential campaign will develop a crisis in the political condition of the country, which, for its stormy periods, and the intense and bitter spirit of antagonism, engendered by the sectional feeling at present existing, will perhaps, in a great degree, of all the fearful and disorganizing characteristics of a political revolution, if not of civil war.

The sectional issues and party prejudices which enter into the contest are certainly not the most peaceful and conciliatory that could be desired; but these ebbs and flows of political excitement seem to be inherent in the nature of our government, and constitutes a kind of necessary evil, as a concomitant of popular power. There ever will be defects in all systems of human government, created by man, and the ominous indications of the storm which is now casting its shadows before us, and dimming the brightness of our political sky, does not necessarily involve the disorganization of the republic, or the dissolution of the confederacy.

Such scenes of political excitement and partisan warfare are circumstances always to be deplored by the patriot and philanthropist, but they do not, of necessity, involve any elemental serious alarm for the safety of the commonwealth. Every great and important measure; every presidential campaign, and, indeed, many of our minor elections, have been preceded by similar indications of a political storm, but the clouds of which, that hung in such threatening gloom upon our political horizon, have always passed off with the ease that gave them birth, and left a comparatively serene sky behind them. There is a conservative element, potent for good, pervading the masses which compose the popular branch of our government, which will always stop the tempest-tossed ship of State before it reaches the breakers, and enable it to right itself, and outride the severest storm.

There was a crisis pending the adoption of the Federal Constitution; there was also a crisis and fearful one pending the election of the first President; and there was a crisis that threatened the peace of two powerful nations when the General measures of the French Emancipation, Gen. were enforced by the Jacobin Clubs; there was a dark and threatening crisis when the Alien and Sedition laws were passed; when the Hartford Convention assembled; when Jackson and Adams were candidates for the Presidency; when measures applied for admission into the Union; when the constitutional and the Fugitive Slave Law were re-affirmed; and now we have a Kansas-Nebraska crisis. And thus it must ever be with all forms of popular government; but because of these periodical spasmodic convulsions we can see no just reason why we should abandon the helm and give up in despair for the safety of the Republic.

Parties are now in a transition state, and fusion and confusion seem to be the order of the day. Old party lines and distinctions are being blotted out, and new organizations are every where rising up upon the ruins of the old. But the American party combines the conservative element upon which the people most depend for the safety of the country, and the integrity of the Federal Union. Living superior to sectional feeling and party prejudice, and free from that absorbing passion for office which controls the actions and embitters the speeches of politicians by profession, they are well calculated to form the nucleus of a party, and the guiding genius, and upon their wisdom in council, and the vigilance and tenacity with which they cling to the firm pillars of the Constitution, depends the final safety of the storm-tossed and tempest-tossed vessel.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.
"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."
Mr. Editor: I respectfully request you to give me sufficient space in a column of the Whig to reply to an exceedingly vulgar and unbecomingly abusive article which appeared in the Western Democrat of the 1st instant. I state at the commencement, that if the Editor expects me to bandy epithets with him, he will be very much disappointed; and I candidly acknowledge that, in such vulgar attainments, he is infinitely my superior, for I could not, if I would, and would not if I could, indulge in the language of Billingsgate, which he seems to have mistaken for sarcasm. Judging from the specimen which the Editor has exhibited in the perpetration of his vulgar article, I am fully warranted in saying that he must have borne away from all his competitors, the highest honors, when he contended in the Diligence Institution. "He wears his blazing honors thick upon him," and well may those honors blush.

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